The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869. NUMBER 208.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Senate Bill Introduced for the Reorganization of the Navy.

Still Another Pacific Railroad Scheme on Foot.

No More of Mr. Johnson's Nominations to be Confirmed.

Another and Interesting Phase in the Lawyer Bradley Case.

Account of Sheridan's Recent Operations Against the Indians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMORY.

General Grant stated last night to one of his friends that he had not broached the subject of his Cabinet appointments to a single person anywhere in the country, and that he had not directly or indirectly instructed to anybody what gentlemen would be invited to become members of the Cabinet. This is conclusive evidence to individuals here and elsewhere who are asserting that General Grant has hinted to three or four favored persons that this man or that man has been selected for one of the places, and to citizens of Massachusetts and of New York who inform their friends confidently that Cabinet positions are at their disposal.

IN THE SENATE.

There was another lull to-day, in the Senate, about the Mediterranean Quickshirter claim, and the Atchison Railroad Subsidy bill was then discussed till the hour of adjournment without action, part of the time in a rather personal and ill-natured manner.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House discussed the bill amendatory of the Pension law during the morning hour, but did not finish it. There was little done appealing before Mr. Washburne and others of the Dayton delegation, and Messrs. Lynch, of Maine, Barnes, of New York, and Smith, of Vermont, made financial speeches.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republican caucus of the Senate had a three hours' meeting this morning, to consider what action should be taken in nominations which the President is daily making. The caucus was somewhat acrimonious, Messrs. Cameron and other friends of Senator Chandler's making a strong effort to save them from slaughter. The caucus, however, finally voted, by 21 to 5, that no more nominations of Andrew Johnson shall be confirmed, except for vacancies arising on the expiration of the public service require should be filled.

The vote would have been larger but for the fact that the roll was not called till some Senators had left the room. The full vote would have been equally as strong against the President.

THE BRADLEY CASE.

The order made by Judge Cartter, this morning, in Lawyer Bradley's case, restores him only to practice in the Criminal Court, from which he has been turned out by Judge Fisher. When he will be allowed to appear in the Supreme Court, Civil Court, and Court in Banc, is to be very positive in the opinion that he will be allowed no right to issue his mandamus.

The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction whatever over the course of this District, and motion of Bradley is submitted to under protest.

SPEECH.

An official report received here to-day from the Treasurer of the United States that since last September Governor Bullock, of this city, has withdrawn thereupon thousand dollars from the deposit of the bank in New York, on which the state funds are kept, for which he has not rendered any account. The law of the State provides that all moneys shall be disbursed only upon warrants drawn through the hands of the Treasurer. The matter as it stands has a bad look to the public.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A dozen of Quaker gentlemen have had an interview with General Sherman, at which they requested their well-known views of the Indian question. The General told them that their Agency experience confirmed him in the opinion that we shall have no peace on the plains and that the Indian Bureau is put into the War Department.

VIRGINIA CLAIMS.

The government has settled its account with Virginia for the use of troops put into the Union service during the war, by paying three hundred thousand dollars in warrants to be carried to the credit of the State.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF EDUCATION.

Edward D. Neal, nominated to-day for Commissioner of Education in place of Mr. Barnard, to be removed, is one of Mr. Johnson's pensioners. He was formerly appointed because Barnard removed him from his clerkship.

GENERAL GRANT

goes to New York on January 4, or private business, to remain there four days. He has no engagement to be in Philadelphia on the 5th.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Senators Stewart, Conness and Nye visited the Secretary of State to-day, by attempting to prevent the settlement of the Alabama claims. This had been reported at Saturday's meeting of the Republican Committee, after a very long investigation of the subject, on the last night of the session, moved its indefinite postponement, carried it. Early the next morning, they went together to the State Department and remonstrated against Seward's action by

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869.

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THE STATE AND THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The House of Representatives at Springfield has amended the Railway Fare bill by adopting the proviso: "That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to release the Illinois Central Railroad Company from the payment to the State of seven per cent of the gross receipts thereof, or receipts, or income thereof."

This proviso was inserted in the bill by lawyers. Let us see what it amounts to. A and B make a contract. A violates it, but in doing so he remarks: "My violation of this contract shall not be construed to release B from his obligation to fulfill it." B would shrewdly reply: "Sir, it is not for you to say how your violation of the contract shall be construed; you violate it at your peril." We have no respect for any person who pretends that the proviso in the bill makes it a whit less dangerous than it would be without it. The eighth section of the act of the Legislature incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, approved February 10, 1851, says: "The said company shall have power to establish such rates of toll for the conveyance of persons and property upon the same as they shall from time to time deem reasonable, not exceeding the rates of toll and freight established by the said company in any act passed by the Legislature of this State."

The eighteenth section of the same act says:

"*In consideration of the grants, privileges and franchises herein contained, upon said company, that in the first Monday of December and June in each year, pay into the treasury of the state of Illinois, if there be any law, the one half of the gross receipts, or income derived from the business of said road, after the first seven years from its completion.*"

The ninety-second section of the act requires the company to pay two per centum additional in lieu of taxes.

It is an established principle of law, of universal application, that a party who violates a contract is no longer in a position to enforce it against other parties. Who are the parties to this contract? The State of Illinois on the one hand and the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the other. Who is the arbiter between them? Ultimately the Supreme Court of the United States. Does any person here doubt what the Supreme Court of Illinois would decide? Members of the Legislature talk flippantly about what they would do with the Supreme Court if they do not decide so and so. It will be a sorry time when Judges, sworn to decide controversies according to the law, can lose from the bench, and be driven into private life, once with a popular clamor and passion. We have no such courts yet, thank God! When we reach that climax of demoralization it will be time for those who have any property or any self-respect to leave, to move to some other State or country. Illinois is a desirable community to live in because it is governed *by law*. When it passes under the control of mobs, (for that is the files branched meaning of legislation in the Legislature), the end of its prosperity will be near.

No; the State has made a contract, and it must abide by it. The contract is an advantageous one, and the State ought to abide by it—bright to do so without saying anything, so that the seven per cent earnings of the Central Railroad be not forfeited or placed in jeopardy. We do not believe that any member of the Legislature is privy to any scheme to release the railroad company from its obligations; but any shrewd man who was endeavoring to accomplish that result, would commence by putting the State in an attitude where it could not maintain an action against the company.

THE PROPOSED LIEN LAW.

The tendency of all special and class legislation is against common and public right; hence it is that the larger and more varied the constituency, the more equitable will be the legislation of the country. An organization of citizens, claiming to represent the special interests of mechanics and workingmen, have prepared a bill amending the lien law of the State, and, as is natural in such cases, have based it upon the assumption that the rights of that class have precedence of all others. They have sent a committee to Springfield to procure the passage of this bill. Before it becomes a law the Legislature ought to examine it, and see that in protecting one class no injury is inflicted upon others. It should be remembered that a lien law is always and necessarily a law against common right. It gives priority and precedence to one class of creditors, should, therefore, be carefully guarded, that it work no injustice. The bill sent from Chicago proposes that the mechanics and laborers shall have a lien for their wages upon all buildings upon which their labor, and also upon the lots on which such buildings are erected. The practical operation of this law must necessarily be attended with difficulties, but the whole difficulty proceeds from the original departure from the fundamental principle that there can be no just responsibility for the debt of another person without a full consideration therefor.

To pass the law now urged at Springfield is to embarrass the work of building and defeat the ends of justice. It is to cover the man who undertakes to build a house with all manner of collateral and indefinite liability, and ranger it utterly unsafe for him to build at all. It is equally unjust to the contractor. It takes the owner the judge of the validity of all claims set up by the workman, and renders it unsafe and uncertain for him to take a contract. In fact, this proposed law will have the direct effect, if indeed it is not so intended, to break up the contract system entirely. The Legislature should be very slow in thus revolutionizing our whole labor system and paralyzing every branch of substantial improvement, public and private. The existing law and better be let alone.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

The text of the treaty negotiated between Secretary Johnson and Lord Clarendon for the settlement of the Alabama claims does not commend it to the American people to any greater degree than the first telegraphic summary of it. The new proposed treaty authorizes the British to trump up and present all the claims against the American Government they can find since 1853. That Reverdy Johnson has been completely overreached is very obvious to ordinary apprehensions. Instead of negotiating a treaty for the payment of the claims the British owe the Americans, he in effect has made a treaty for the payment of the losses of British blockade-runners, smugglers and dealers in contraband goods whose vessels or cargoes were captured by our army and navy during the war. The British are impudent enough to want pay if they could get it—and they would insist on it if we were a weak power that could be bullied—for their Confederate bonds and every vessel and cargo caught running our blockade.

General Grant, who will be inaugurated President in a few weeks, takes the same view of this treaty that the great mass of the people do. Our Washington special despatches yesterday contained the following in regard to his views on it:

"General Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claims treaty, as I learn from his position, nearly in his own words: The treaty is unjust to the United States because it assigns to Americans the injury inflicted upon the country by the money value of the ships actually destroyed; whereas the chief damage to commerce was the transfer of the ships to neutral flags, and the consequent transfer of the business of the country by the money value of the ships actually destroyed; whereas the chief damage to commerce was the transfer of the ships to neutral flags, and the consequent transfer of the business of the country by the immense number

THE COURTS.

The Vinegar-Whiskey Case Given to the Jury.

Another Suit Against an Armory Policeman.

The Respective Responsibility of the City and Contractors for Personal Injuries.

An Alleged Attempt at "Speculation" in Real Estate.

Administrators Appointed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the District Court of the United States the trial of the indictment against Lee C. Brown was continued. In this case the defendant was charged with having illegally manufactured high-prices in his vinegar factory. The case is exclusively one of fact, the only question being whether the apparatus was suitable for the manufacture of vinegar, or whether it was used for that purpose. The Court, in its charge, stated that there had been evidence introduced that there were large vats extracted from the premises filled and by the machinery operated. The Court considered it unfortunate that all the men that were present at the time of their finding, were not produced. He thought it unsatisfactory for the government to employ men to do and perform things, from which it was sought to enforce a certain conclusion or inference and then not have those men present; but the jurors must judge of this. If there was nothing immoral or improper in the giving of testimony or acts that were done, and he could see no difficulty in the jurors arriving at a conclusion with reasonable certainty. One person, a Mr. Sayden, had testified as to the production of the vinegar, and had carried and did not do the several vats that was used, and through the machinery that was there, a quantity of whiskeyness was produced. It was for the jurors to say whether it is a fair inference that what machinery was there for the purpose of distilling, and there [illegible] and hence to be there in the distillery business, and it was not to be held to follow, because of the [illegible] might be there and not be used for that purpose. It was for the jurors to say whether they would believe the witnesses who testified that they saw the whisky and other tools carried to their premises, and immediately after the police were called to the premises. They then found the keys of Smith Marshall, and the various threats of violence. In case they were not given up. The jurors would say whether they believed them or not. The jurors would say whether they were satisfied that the whisky was there, and if so, was it used for the purpose of distilling, or for the purpose of making vinegar. If they were satisfied that the whisky was there for the purpose of distilling, and was used for that purpose, they would find the defendant guilty. If they were not satisfied of that fact, they would find the defendant not guilty. The jurors would say whether they believed the witnesses who testified that they saw the whisky and other tools carried to their premises, and immediately after the police were called to the premises. They then found the keys of Smith Marshall, and the various threats of violence. In case they were not given up. The jurors would say whether they believed them or not. The jurors would say whether they were satisfied that the whisky was there, and if so, was it used for the purpose of distilling, or for the purpose of making vinegar. If they were satisfied that the whisky was there for the purpose of distilling, and was used for that purpose, they would find the defendant guilty. If they were not satisfied of that fact, they would find the defendant not guilty. But why should the jurors be satisfied of the fact? It is reasonable that they should be satisfied of the fact

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. D. P. Livermore's Lecture on "Woman and Her Wants."

They Will be Satisfied with Nothing Less than Equal and Exact Rights with Men.

Being Tired of Chignons and Husband-Catching, they Want to Vote and Hold Office.

The Right to the Ballot Inherent in Woman as Well as Man.

More Men than Women in Favor of Female Suffrage.

The Lecturer.

The six Protestant churches west of Union Park united some time ago to form the Church Missionary Union, under whose auspices several successive and interesting lectures have been delivered during the winter. The fourth lecture of the course was delivered last night on the Union Park Congregational Church, on West Washington and Peoria streets, when Mrs. D. P. Livermore held forth on "Woman and Her Wants. The building was filled to its utmost capacity, and Mr. Theodore J. Bisnor introduced the lecturer.

Mrs. Livermore said persons must be willfully ignorant who have not noticed the growing difference between man and woman that have sprung up within the last twenty-five years. The agitation of woman suffrage is the result, and it has successfully defied the strong opposition that has been brought against it. It now has no cloister and paper, and has been reinforced by a large number, of intellectual men.

The woman question has been advocated in the pulpit and on the platform, and has been before the United States Congress and the British Parliament. The demands of women are that they get the same education in schools, colleges, &c., that they have the legal right to labor in any capacity, and a voice in the government and control of their property. Nothing less than equal and exact rights with man will now satisfy woman. Man having the power, and being strong, has for centuries legislated against her, and has denied her education that he might keep her beyond her reach. She was only to be a doll for a dress maker, and was taught that she had not been a chapter. Women are being more severely punished for crimes than men, and in many States women cannot testify in the courts. Women have always been subjected to the standard of the day in which they lived, and they will never have better advantages. Colleges are being opened to women, but the time will be in the advance of the East. Harvard, Yale and other Eastern colleges do not receive women, but in the West and South an open door is given, and women are treated the same as men, and pass the same examinations.

Science is coming to the aid of the family to lessen the labor that now, where a wife goes to [illegible] she finds a home ready for her, and [illegible] their husbands dictate; they have more than a penny of their own, and have a full right to know. As soon as women have property in their hands they will do as they please. Only thirteen women have been elected to offices of Congress since the Government was founded, and women are to remain outside.

The laws of Connecticut for equal education with men. There is a steady growth in favor of giving equal facilities to women in study. In the public schools of Boston, Mass., the girls are always at the head and aim, as they should be, to remember and do it like [illegible] but girls are not educated for anything else, but to give a husband a home, and are, as a rule, as they have no aspirations higher than novels, enjoyment, gratification of the senses, &c. This is the sum total of the lives of the majority of women. Divorce is easy to obtain, and will do away with the "hell of fashionable wedding. They catch husbands by their dress, and the result is the misfortune of many. Men are not exposed solely with a view to marriage. Women are educated solely to be managers of money and conveniences. Instead of that they should be educated for the vocations of life, like boys, and then they would be independent of men, and willing that women should make the venture, though [illegible] men cannot see it. Yet men are not becoming effeminate, and women will be made equal to themselves. "Let women be sea captains, if they choose," as Margaret Fuller twenty-five years ago. She was laughed at, but in America have since shone the greatest lights of science. The names of several women [illegible] as astronomers, doctors, editors, ministers, &c., were produced to show that women are capable of occupying places heretofore supposed to belong exclusively to men. The first ballot cast in secret at, but now they are admired and applauded.

It is simple nonsense to say women have not capacity, when they have not had an equal opportunity with men. Women are the mothers of men, and advocated the cause of women. They are standing, and a few years will be in the front. Apart from the battle of the question itself, the lecturer paid a glowing tribute to Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Holman Troupe drew another large house last evening, and the production of their second presentation of the "Chicken." The performance calls for nothing in addition to what was stated, and advocated the cause of women. They are standing, and a few years will be in the front. Apart from the battle of the question itself, the lecturer paid a glowing tribute to Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

"Cyrilla Sparkle" ran this evening at the Dearborn Theatre. The glorious comedy of "Working the Oracle" is a favorite, and a popular production.

THE KELLOGG CONCERTS.

In the rush of amusements this week concerts proper will not figure much, with the exception of the Kellogg concerts commences to-morrow morning at the Opera House, and has not [illegible] Each occasion, the season will be an unusually attractive one, and as Kellogg is assembled to herself, she will receive a warm and hearty welcome.

OLIVE LOGAN.

Farwell Hall has been engaged for the irrepressible Olive Logan, who, her new lecture, "Parasites of Luxury." Olive is one of the kind who will talk whether or no, and it is said that in this city she will have a full house. Her subject is a strong one, and will be handled in her usual vigorous manner.

MINSTRELSY.

The Minstrels drew a very good house last evening and delighted every one with their banquet of fun. Burnett and Taylor's, at Sharpley & Cotton's Hall, is the best of the kind. The following individuals with more or less ability [illegible] Burnett, W. J. Johnson, R. C. Clark, J. B. Williams and Dan Hartley.

A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Geo. J. Dingle, the manager of the "Varieties Theatre" of St. Louis, has leased Standard Opera Hall, on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, and will open it as a variety on the 9th of February with a first-class troupe of the leading specialties. Among the artists to be engaged for the opening are Miss Kellar, in her inimitable music, dancing, pantomimes, pantomimes and [illegible] Miss Kellar, who is the famous Keller family, in his programme, assisted by a first-class stock company. The new hall is a fashionable features hitherto marking the majority of the "variety" entertainments of the city.

MRS. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Mrs. O'Donovan-Rossa, the wife of an imprisoned Irish editor, reads at Library Hall this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Her story recommended as an [illegible] of her own, and will be listened to by a large audience in the house. To enhance the entertainment, Prof. Gregory, the Ethereal Mystery, will perform his clever [illegible] in the evening. The cards of admission are appropriate to the occasion. Hon. Thomas Hoyne will preside at the head of the meeting. Let there be a grand ovation at Library Hall this evening.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Between $20,000 and $30,000 Worth of Goods Destroyed.

A fire, attended by great destruction, almost wholly consumed by water, which, in the variety of conflagrations of such character as this, excite the largest [illegible] occurred last evening in the building [illegible] No. 76 South street, a few doors north of Randolph.

The flames had their origin either on the third or fourth floors, from what particular cause is not well known, though general opinion among those who were conversant with the intricacies of the establishment is that it originated in the [illegible] stoves. The alarm was sounded from Box No 6, at 7:30 o'clock, and [illegible] the discovery of volumes of smoke issuing from the upper part of the building.

The flames were rapidly making their way through the building when the engines got [illegible] in front, and after a short but [illegible] drenching, were made to give way to [illegible] which marched to their assistance as the only. The entire structure was completely packed with goods of the most combustible and [illegible] susceptible to demolition by water, and [illegible] effect was the nearly total destruction of everything.

The basement, first and second floors were occupied by Messrs. Chiles Brothers, auction and commission merchants, whose stock is [illegible] based at about $15,000. This contained, of course, of every imaginable quality and description, as is usually to be found in those which were many articles that were completely destroyed. Their loss cannot be [illegible] served.

The third floor was occupied in the front portion by Jacob Ballit, dealer in gents' furnishing goods, who estimates his loss at $3,000, fully covered by insurance. The rear portion was occupied by M. Weinstein, dealer in cloaks, whose loss is upwards of $1,000. His insurance amounts to $1,500.

On the fourth floor were located H. P. Phillips, [illegible] and furniture dealer, and Messrs. Jaeger & Co., manufacturers of "Young American paper collars." Their loss [illegible] both [illegible] Phillips' property to be insured. Messrs. Jaeger & Co. were insured in the following Insurance Companies: $2,000 Ætna, Hartford; $3,000 Home, New York; $3,000 Westchester, $3,000 Home, New York; $3,000 Continental, New York.

The building is owned by Messrs. H. & A. Kerr, whose loss will probably sum up $8,000. The fire [illegible] Fairbanks & Co.'s [illegible] is supposed to have first suffered more or less from water. They are said to be [illegible] to the extent of a correct estimate of the loss sustained by the [illegible] cannot be given at present, but will be in the present time. It may range from $20,000 to $30,000, and is doubtless insured for [illegible] latter figure.

Elopement Extraordinary.

The New York correspondent of the Boston [illegible] under the caption, "Elopement in High Life—A Brooklyn Sensation," publishes the following, which [illegible] to be a correct version of the affair:

"The quiet neighborhood of Plymouth Church and [illegible] Heights was thrown into excitement on Saturday, by a genuine sensation—an elopement in high life. From personal [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]